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VOL. 7-NEW SERIES NO 356

# COL. BRECKINRIDGE DENIES

Nearly All of the Statements Made by Madaline Pollard.

#### NO LOVE AND NO PROMISE OF MARRIAGE

The Plaintiff, During the Testimony, Loses Her Control and Speaks Out Her Mind in Court-End Not Yet in Sight.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- From 10 o'clock this morning until shortly after 4 P. M., with an intermission of three-Miss Pollard met him at the Lexington with Miss Pollard met him at the Lexington train and they went to a house.

"When did you first learn of Miss Pollard with the control of the pollar of the poll ver promised to marry her. Miss Pollard and himself, he said, had made an Mrs. Luke C. Blackburn, the widow of the Kentucky Governor, that he and the plaintiff were engaged to be married in order to avert the suspicious which Mrs. Blackburn entertained, but this agreement he said, was conditioned on the plaintiff softing away out of the lives of both of them.

The stories of three attempts made by The stories of three attempts made by the plaintiff to take his life were told by Cot. Breekfuridge with interesting de-tails. How Miss Pollard pursued him; how she threatened him with making public their relations; how she gave him the

looking at Col. Breekingidge, and he oc-casionally turned towards her and seem-ingly addressed himself to her. Only once did she openly resent his words, an this was when Col. Breekingidge said that he told the defendant that she is certainly bound in gathtude and by nearer tie than that to marry Mr. nodes. Miss Pollard cried out at this int that Col. Breckinridge was not ling the truth, and Judge Bradley was liged to admonish her. Asuln the plainof nearly created a scene when Col.
creekbridge said she had told him that
or mother knew of her unchastity, and
ad attended her through her illness on

Breckincidge Resumes His Story.

he indications were when the court ourned, at 4:15 o clock, that the di-t examination of the defendant would se during the morning session on Mon-to which day the court adjourned, hat the cross-examination of Col-lireckinridge would then begin.
ceilings in the court-room began diy. Both plaintiff and defendant early in reaching court. Major But-th opened by showing the defendant led. He did not know how it that he had not given it to occurence ever happening.

vitness said:
ntered the car for Lexington, and
i the plaintiff sitting in it.
was not there by any prearrangewith me. I spoke to her, and our with me. I spoke to her, and sation resulted in an arrangement meet that evening in Lexington. We need to meet at the house of a colored man named Sarah Gess. I asked her there was any place in Lexington she ould like to go to. She said we could go gone there on one occasion with

where she remained two years and six months the defendant paying her expensions, which, he said, was substituting as told by Miss Pollard. He id he left Miss Pollard at the door the house, promising to come hear.

Academy, where she remained two years and six months the defendant paying her expensions. During part of that time the improper relations between them were carried on.

Agreed to Leave Weet Leave Weet to Leave Weet said he left Miss Follard at the door of the house, promising to come back after going to his home. He went home, took supper with his family, and returned to the house of Sarah Gess in less than an hour. He had made no such he had gone to see Sarah Gess the night before going to her house. He remained with the plaintiff until about 10:39, and of going to a more re-There were no protestations of love and affection on his part, and Colonel Breckinridge, and no talk with the plaintiff about helping her to

ted to remain where she was, witness, after detailing a cor-between Miss Poliard and him to whether she should go t me of a lady she knew, "as less

Map-d She Would Not be There, I went back the next evening with some expectancy that I might not find her there. She said the first evening that she wanted to get up early the next meaning and take the train for Frankford

so as to be able to see her mother there between the two trains—there being an interval of several hours between the arrival of the train from Lexington and the departure of the train for Cincinnati. I did not learn anything from her about the coming of Mr. Rhodes to Cincinnati

what was there in her conversation manner that made her appear an im-

mature young woman."

She appeared to be a young woman fully grown and matured, and understood matters pertaining to the sexes that a young girl should not know. There never was anything in her conversaefferently until the filing of this suit, her part to me that I had in any sense

When, if at any time, or place prior the bringing of this action, did she ate to you or claim to you, that you id betrayed her, or she you—I believe ere have been some statements made as

As to the last claim on her part, of As to the last claim on her part, of course, that never was claimed. As to the first part of your question there never was at any time, under any circumstances, or in any presence in which the plaintiff claimed in any way that I had etrayed her.

### Didn't Know When She Went,

Colonel Breckinridge, in the further course of his testimony, said he did not know Miss Pollard was attending Sayre Institute, at Lexington, until he saw her with her books on the street, in company with a girl pupil of that school whom he cith a girl pupil of that school whom he new. She then told him she was at chool there and boarding at the house f Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Ketcham.

As to Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Ketcham.

As to Miss Hoyt the witness said he never knew two women who were more highly estimable. He denied the statement of Miss Polard that she received him at night in her room at Miss Hoyt's. "If she resived anyone in her room," he said

had gone or when she went I did not know. The statement of the plaintiff that she wrote to me from St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum and addressed her letters to Maragret Dillon, box 47. Lexington. Ky., may be true, but it was entirely without my knowledge Colonel Breckinridge denied all of Miss Politaria.

Pollard's statement about his suggesting the blind letters to Rhodes, and said he was never in New Orleans in his life.
"How did you get these letters of the plaintim's to Rhodes?"

They came to me directly from my partner, Mr. Shelby, who received them from O. S. Kenny, a member of the Lexington Bar, who received them from Mrs. Eagle, a sister of James C. Rhodes. Col. Breckinridge denied ever having seen Dr. Street to his knowledge, or that he had ever called upon her. After the visit to Sarah Gess' house, his next meet-ing with Miss Pollard was on October 1884, in Cincinnati. He fixed the date means of a political meeting that day.

lard's condition." lard and himself, he said, had made an agreement that he should pretend to any information from anybody else about the matter. The first time I learned that it had carried her to Cincinnati was in the winter of 1892. She asked me to help her obtain a place in Washington for a lady, on the ground that she was the sister of the man who had been her phy-

Looked the Plaint ff in the Face. As Col. Breckinridge said this he looked squarely at Miss Pollard and nodded his head in her direction as if to empha-"Did she in 1887, when she told you of

her condition in 1886, tell you where she was confined?" From what she said I understood that

had made unsuccessful attempts to send her away from Washington, were all marrated by the defendant in simple, direct ianguage.

During all this recital Miss Pollard sat looking at Col. Breckioridge, and he occasionally furned towards her and seemingly addressed himself to her. Only his words. excitement and her hands clinched as if ready to strike. It took the whispered words of Miss Ellis, Mr. Carlisle, and Judge Wilson to quiet her agitation.

Witness could not recall having seen the plaintiff during the year 1885. He knew he had no relations with her in that ar. He said Miss Pollard did not come Washington at his solicitation; on the contrary, he did all he could to dissuade her. When he found she was determined to come, he did all he could to help her. She visited him at his office in Lexington, and their relations, dropped for twenty months, were resumed. She af-terwards came to Washington, but he did not furnish her money for the trip. He saw her upon the street shortly after his return to Washington, but did not see her again for three or four months, when she visited him at the Capitol and told him of her condition, and he advanced

"State whether you ever at any time stated to the plaintiff, or gave her the imression that you would marry her."

There is not a scintilla of truth in the matter, and there never was a conversation of that kind between the plaintiff and myself. Under no circumstances, and at no time or place did the plaintiff ever know from me the possibility of such an

Did you know she had given birth to I never knew that she had a living child; she never informed me of it, and I never believed a word of it, until Dr.

child; she never informed me of it, and I never believed a word of it, until Dr. Parsons testified on the stand that she had given birth to a child.

Colonel Breckinridge acknowledged that he pald the bill brought him by Dr. Parsons for professional attendance to Miss Pollard. It was \$50. Dr. Parsons born, According to the testimony of Dr. Parsons the child was born. According to the testimony of Dr. Parsons the child was born believed a word of it, until Dr. Daysons the child was born according to the testimony of Dr. Parsons the child was born believed a word of it, until Dr. Daysons the child was born according to the testimon to what Mrs. Blackburn said she was interested in the plaintiff as a young Kentucky girl, and was glad to know everything had turned out so well."

Somator Morgan said further that steps without saving some minor details of the talk with Mrs. Blackburn, Col. Brecking was adviced that the agreement betterminated, as it can be under the terms of the terms of the treaty upon notice from the plaintiff as a young Kentucky girl, and was glad to know everything had turned out so well."

Somator Morgan said further that steps who well with the profection of my name and Mrs. Blackburn always adviced that the agreement to the terms of the term Sarah Gess', I expressed surprise that | February 3, 1888, Miss Pollard did not apply for a position in the Government

There were no relations between the plaintiff and myself from the month of val when there were no improper acts val when there were no improper acts between the plaintiff and mysif, but dur-ing which I paid her expenses. In the fall of 1890 there was an understanding between the plaintiff and impself by which she was to leave Washington. When I returned from my campaign service, I found that she had changed her mind, and had obtained a place in the Census Bureau.

"Did you do anything to help her to The plaintiff I knew to be a woman of

ery considerable talent, I felt entangled with her to some extent through my be-lief in her statement that she had had unfortunate illness caused by me, and again another, and I did what I could to help her. In the fall of 1890 I told er that I thought we should separateno good could come of our wrongful re-lations, and only scandal and perhaps destruction; and possibly mine versuit unless she left Washington; with her temper and her lack of self-control; with her indisposition to do anything, except, as it seemed to me, to aratify herself, the natural result of such relations would be an exposure in which she and I allike would have to suffer. If she would go anywhere—enly leave Washington was what I desired—I would furnish the money that was nece urden for me to support her elsewherthan here and that she was growing day by day less disposed to do anything to break up the relations or to prevent them

Each Time She Returned,

Every one of my arrangements to prevent scandal, said Colonel Breckinridge, was put an end to by her declaration that she would not leave Washington. She went away several times, each time with the understanding that the parting between us was final, but each time she returned, saying she intended to demand of me the support which I owed her and of me the support which I owed her and that she would remain and make me sup-port her. Some of our interviews were pleasant, while some were decidedly un-pleasant. Sometimes I lost my temper and said things a man will say when in the position I was in. I impressed on her that only one thing could result from our relations, and that was open scan-dal, and that it might be to-morrow, or another to-morrow, or the following to-morrow, but it would come if we did not part. I tried to break our relations, but could not. I refused to continue them longer, but she still came to me, he over me the threat of exposure. That we the reason I did not break with her.

Colonel Breckinridge said he never appeared in public with Miss Pollard save once. He was on his way to deliver a lecture when he met her going to hear him. She was in company with a young man, and the three went together.

"I Never Beard of Mr. Rose !!" Resuming his testimony after recess, Colonel Breckinridge denied, as stated by Miss Pollard, that he was concealed "It was not I."
"Did you know that she was away from Lexington in the spring of 1885?"
(This was the time Miss Pollard said she was in the Norwood Foundling Asylum.)

By Miss Pollard, that he was concealed in a room in Miss Hoyt's house in January, 1895, when Miss Pollard, as she says, broke her engagement with Rankin Rosell. "I never even heard of Mr. I knew she was away, but where she | Rosell," he said, "until I saw his name in

the Wessie Brown letter. I was never in Miss Hoyt's house until I went there to look at a vacant room for rent in March,

Col. Breckinridge said he had endorsed three civil service applications for Miss Pollard, but she had failed on examination. He detailed what took place at an interview between himself and Rhodes a few days after the first visit to Sarah

Rhodes had been to Cincinnati, learned of Breckinridge's visit to the girl, and that she had gone to Lexington. Rhodes was very earnest in his expression of intention and desire to marry the plaintiff. At this stage there was another dramatic scene. Despite Mr. Wilson's objection, Col. Breckinridge said Rhodes had told him events had occurred to make it necessary for him to marry Miss Pollard. I told the plaintiff frequently, said Col. Breckinridge, that she was certainly bound in gratitude and by a nearer tle to marry Mr. Rhodes, and that she ought to marry him. to marry him.

Mis- Pollard Speaks Out. Miss Pollard Speaks Out.

Miss Pollard rose in her chair and tried to shake off Mr. Carilsle when he attempted to pull her down. Her eyes were full of tears, and in a broken voice she said, not very loud, but loud enough to be heard throughout the court-room. "I say he never did." she cried. "He's not telling the truth about anything." "Sh-sh-h." said Mr. Carilsle.

"Keep quiet, Miss Pollard," said Judge Bradley, "or I'll have to send you out." Colonel Breckinridge watched the little scene coolly, calmly, and when Miss

tle scene coolly, calmly, and when Miss-Pollard had settled down, he repeated what he testified he had said to Rhodes. Colonel Breckinridge said he had no met the plaintiff in August, 1892, and onsequently had not proposed marriage to her then, as she asserted, "Where did you first here of the exist-

ence of an engagement between the plain-tiff and yourself?"

In the Washington papers in May last. by reading a notice which she put to. I received several letters from her at the time threatening me with exposure unless I married her.
Judge Wilson made a demand for the

production of these letters, but Colonel Breckinridge said he had destroyed them as they were received.

scene that occurred in the room of the House Committee on Appropriations in February, 1893, and another at her board-ing-house, in the latter of which Miss Pollard made a number of impossible demands upon him, talked of suicide, and wound up by presenting a pistol at him, with a threat of death, but he was too

This was the same pistol with which she attempted to take my life in the city of New York, which she says she took out of my traveling-bag in the Horman House, I have that pistol now,

The Mrs. Blackborn Ep sone, Coming to the Mrs. Blackburn episode, he said Miss Pollard first told Mrs. Blackhe said Miss Pollard first told Mrs. Black-burn they were engaged, but he told Miss Pollard he would not sanction any such statement, and endeavored to induce her to withdraw it. But under her persuasions and upon her promise to leave the city and break up their relations, he finally sugreed to go to Mrs. Blackburn with her and acknowledge the marriage engagement. He said: "I will not give the language, but the substance of the conversation with Mrs. Blackburn. I said to Mrs. Blackburn that she had been extremely kind to the plaintiff, and that she need feel no distress over the stories about the plaintiff, for I had offered her about the plaintiff, for I had offered her the protection of my name, and with the

When they came to her door he said:
"You must leave Washington before I do,
If you do not I shall tell Mrs. Blackburn
of the relations between us." She said: "I can't get ready in that time, but you trust me; I will go."

The Hoffman House Scene.
Finally the defendant reached that point in his narritive where Miss Pollard met him at the Hoffman House, in New York two days following his secret marriage to Mrs. Wing. He arrived in New York he said on April 20th the day New York, he said, on April 25th, the day New York, he said, on April 25th, the day of his marriage, and on going to the Hoffman House two days later, May 1st, to get his clothes which he had left there, he found the door between the adjoining room and his room ajar. In the next room he saw Miss Pollard only half-dressed, and looking apparently as if she had just awakened.

She demanded of me, somewhat imperiously, he said, where I had been

periously, he said, where I had been for two days. She had been waiting for since Saturday (April 29th). plied somewhat more rudely than I should piled somewhat more rudely than I should perhaps, that it was not her concern where I had been. She said she intended to know. Meantime, I had walked back towards my room, and as I turned she had a pistol levelled at me, about the distance of the room, and she was rushing towards, me. I pulled the door too and turned the catch, so that it would be impossible for her to set at would be impossible for her to get at

which her pistol.

After some parley with her through the closed door, Miss Pollard laid the pistol down near the door and walked away. Breckinridge opened the door, se-

leave the hotel.

I married my kinswoman, the daugnter of a.r. Robert Scott, of Kentucky, and the widow of Mr. Cumsey Wing, a young Kentucky gentleman who died abroad, said Colonel Breekinridge, in acknowledging his because marriage on April 2an, in ing his secret marriage, on April 20th, New York.

That "Willie-Come.Out" Scene Describing what happened after his re-turn to Washington, Colonel Breckin ridge told of Miss Pollard's call on his ridge told of Migs Pollard's call on hits at the house of Mrs. Wing, as follows:

"One night she came to a house in Jefferson Place where I was with my wife. We were sitting in the dining-room and she rushed in with very great excitement, and said, 'Excuse me, Mrs. Wing, but I want to see Mr. Breckinridge on a matter of great importance,' and then turned to me and said, 'I want to see you,' I then turned to my wife and said, 'I had better go with her.' We went out on the street. There was not much conversation. She said, 'I intend to end this matter, and am going to kia you,' I said, 'All right this is your last day.' Her statement that I said a word disrespectful to my wife, and that word disrespectful to my wife, and that I maligned her in any degree, is absolutely a falsification without a shadow of truth to justify it."

truth to justify it."

They walked to the office of Chief-of-Police Moore, where the scene occurred that Major Moore described. After leaving Moore's office they walked to Mrs. Thomas' boarding-house and entered the library. Said the Colonel: "As I was standing there she came in with a pistol in her hands—the third one I had seen her with. I had some sort of a feeling of what might he in her mind, and, as she was close to the door, put my arms she was close to the door, put my arms she was close to the door, put my arms about her and took the pistol away from her. I then left without saying a word

At this point the court adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock,

She Defends Breckinridge, LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Mrs. Cuth-bert Builitt startled local society to-day morrow afternoon.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MARCH 3! 1894.

by sending a letter to the Louisville Times in defence of Colonel Breckinridge. Mrs. Bullitt is the richest woman in Kentucky. About a year ago she married Col. Cuthert Bullitt, the greatest beau in Kentucky, but an octogenarian. They separated a few months ago. In explanation of her letter, which is signed "Mrs. C. B. and others," Mrs. Bullitt told a reporter to-day that she merely wished to have justice done to Colonel Breckinridge. Her letter is as follows:

"Seeing an article in the morning papers relative to the action of the Lexington women in resard to the Breckinridge case, and being a true and just woman, and it being a free country, I desire to put in a word myself. While I heartly spree with my co-workers and relatives, Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Mrs. W. C. Goodloe, and others, I also at the same time believe in justice to both sides. Colonel Breckinridge certainly did insuit his dear, good wife's memory and dishonor her name while living as well as that of his offspring, but Colonel Breckinridge has simply been found out and reported upon through pique and because he married a lady-one whom he felt he could take to his bosom as his wife. Miss Follard Rnew from the besinning that Colonel Breckinridge was married; therefore, not as a woman, but as a brazen brute, she knew she could not marry him, as his promise to do so was but gambing on the death of his wife. He good, holy mother of his offspring. While I do not, of course, uphold Colonel Breckinridge's relations with the Follard woman, I nevertheless insist that something is due him. He was the victim of a smooth-tongued siren, and with man's passion, which is different from woman's he could not tear himself from her Friends, don't be too hard on Colonel Breckinridge. Let the ladies be sterner with their own sex, and such disgraceful things as the Breckinridge case will in the future be unknown."

BATTLE IN SAMOA.

An Uprising Put Down at a Cost of Over AUCKLAND, March 30.—The steamer

Alameda arrived to-day. She brings news of disturbances in Samoa, which threatens of disturbances in Samoa, which threatens serious consequences unless checked. The trouble grew out of the action of the new supreme judge, Ide, in imposing fines upon some minor chiefs for disorderly conduct, and imprisoning and compelling them to work in default of the payment of fines. The followers of the chiefs arose in armed rebellion. An attempt was made to disarm the rebellious natives. In the fight with the Government troops thirty rebels were killed and fifty wounded. The Government's troops lost a dozen or more, killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 39.—Copies of the dispatch bringing the news and

of the dispatch bringing the news and details of the revolution in the Samoan Islands were distributed among senators Islands were distributed among senators who were at the Capitol to-day, and were read with much interest. Opinion was general that the complications growing out of the tripartite government of the islands might lead to serious trouble. Senator Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was interested, but not surprised at the news, which he attributed, in the absence of direct information, to the influence of three powers—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany—which under the Berlin

tions situated as are the United States, England, and Germany in Samoa as it would be between three women locked in the same room, ealousy and conten-tion were inevitable. Believing this I have always advisor that the agree-ment be terminated, as it can be under the terms of the trenty upon notice from either party to it."

Savator, Morray, said further that steps

situation, but talked freely of the ante-cedent proceedings between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, which led to the present control of the

Senator Frye attaches considerable importance to holding Pago-Pago coaling station and in having the people of the islands friendly.

#### PROGRESS OF THE COXEYITES. The Weather Pleasant and Walking Good

in Eastern Ohlo. COLUMBIANA, March 30.-Songs were heard all over the Commonweal camp soon

after dawn. There was a promise of plenty to eat, warm quarters, and a brilmorning.

espite the quantity of meat donated terday by the people here, many of the ter and more respectable soldiers got him but potations and bread for breaktorters and several chops, coffee, serves, and other delicacies.

Execute the resumed continued of the amonweal, and there was no lingering or breakfagt as beretofore. The compary wagons were sent round to the e-room in Columbiana and loaded high in the surplus good things donated by citizens. Breakfast passed off withwith the surplus good things donated by the citizens. Breakfast passed off with-out any event, and at 9 o'clock the com-mand was on the march. There was a cloudless sky, with just keenness enough in the air to make walking pleasant. The first stop was New Waterford, five miles out, where lunch was served. The objective point was Camp Gompers, at East Palestine, ten miles away.

The "I kn wh" Ident fied The mystery of the unknown Marshal Smith is claimed to have been solved by a New Lisbon attorney. He was 'Co-dumbiana last night to see the Commonweal march in, and says he recognized Smith as being three years ago, ring master in a little circus that visited the town.

ON HUNGARIAN SOIL.

Thousands Flock no to Bud's Pesth to Attend the Fune al of Louis Kessuth.

BUDA PESTH, March 30.-The body of Louis Kessuth arrived on Hungarian soil early this morning. The first stop made by the special train after crossing the Hungarian border was at Csakatornya, where the funeral party were joined by a large number of prominent Hungarians, who had gone from here to meet them. A large crowd had congregated at the railway station and as the train, after a brief halt, resumed its journey a tre-mendous cheer was raised for Kossuth

and Hungary.
Thousands of people are flocking to the capital to be present at the funeral. Five thousand peasants left Cseglad last night on foot, and marched all night in order to reach here in time for the funeral. funeral.

### TWO WINS AND TWO DRAWS.

A Close Chess Game Between Experts St intz and Laster. NEW YORK, March 30 .- After a coupl-

of hours' additional play the sixth game of the championship chess match between the championship chess match between Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker was latered as a draw, and the score relins as before—namely, two wins for h and two draws. The game was left finished last night in a critical position. Some seemed to think that Steinitz d the better position, while others fated Lasker's chances. However, the lof the game was beautifully played both experts, and a draw was the only ittimate result.

result.

BLOODY BATILE WITH SPIES.

Tillman's Constables and the Citizens of

Darlington, S. C., at War. SEVERAL DISPENSARIES DESTROYED.

Ficeing Constables Surrounded by a Body of Citizens in a Swamp and Further Bloodshed is Likely to Result.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30 .- News from Darlington is to the effect that a fight occurred to-day between citizens and the State constabulary at the depot as the constables were about leaving.

Constables Pepper and McLendon and Citizens Norman and L. S. Redmond were killed. A dispatch to the Governor from Flor-

ence, in the same county, says the people seized the rifles of the troops in the armory and are waiting to attack the constables as they reach that place. Governor Tillman has ordered out the Columbia and Manning militia, and the troops are now getting under arms to repair to the scene of war.

The three Columbia companies of State troops have disbanded under the great pressure brought to bear upon them, rather than obey the Governor's orders to go to Darlington. The excitement here in consequence of this action is at fever

Details of the Riot.

A special from Darlington says: Everything had quieted down last night and the Sumpter Light Infantry and constables were to depart to-day. Constable Swan and two others of the constabulary left on the Charleston, Sumpter and Northern railroad, and the other con-stables, eighteen in number, went to the depot of the Cheraw and Darlington road to depart. The train was late. Not many citizens were at the depot. Two of them, Paul Rogers and Billy Floyd, had an altercation. Floyd struck Rogers in the face with brass knucks. Rogers fell and Floyd got on him. He was pulled off. Rogers had quarreled with Constable Me-Lendon earlier in the week, and McLen-don had been fined \$5 by the Mayor for don had been fined \$5 by the Mayor for drawing a pistol on Rogers. McLendon had some words with a Mr. Redmond about the Floyd-Rogers fight. Redmond cursed McLendon, and McLendon fired at Redmond. Others say McLendon fired at Rogers and that the built passed through Redmond's throat instead, killing him instantly. Firing then became general, and stantly. Firing then became general, and citizens hurried to the scene of the en-

It was found that the constables had It was found that the constantes and scattered to the woods, and four men were lying on the ground-Redmond, Frank Norment, citizen, and Constable Peper, and McLendon. Peper was shot through the heart. McLendon was shot through the stomach, and is living, but will die. Norment is dead, Chief of Police Dargan was shot in the side

Hunting for the Constables, Several citizens were wounded. One hundred and fifty mounted men are scouring the woods for the constables, who are armed with Winchesters, and will fight for their lives. Darlington guards are under arms, endeavoring to preserve the peace, but the trouble has outgrown their control. Sheriff Sear-borough is powerless, and under threats of being killed by the citizens if he interefers, has subsided. One of the wounded constables is in Darlington fall, protected by the local military company. protected by the local military company.

Mr. Norment, who was killed, had taken
no part in the riotous proceedings of
the last few days, and had gone to the

There is the greatest excitement all over the State, and the inability to pro-cure liquor at this critical juncture is a Godsend to the public peace. To-night in Columbia the excitement was at fever heat, and threats were made against the Governor and burning the dispensaries. Governor Tiliman will uphold the law, no matter at what cost, and will call on the country companies to enforce obe-dience should the city military continue to refuse to act.

The Caustables Surrounded. At this hour the constables are said to be surrounded in the swamp, and slaugh-ter is expected at daylight. Later.—Constable Dennon, one of the

three who left Darlington by the Charleston, Sumter and Northern railroad, is now here, and reports to the Governor that his detachment was fired on by the mob as the train was pulling out, and that at the same time the other detach ment, about to leave on the Cheraw and Darlington railroad, and in sight of them were similarly set upon by the citizens.

To Blow Up the Di-pensaries, A dispatch from Florence says the anti-Tillmanites are preparing to blow up the State dispensaries to-night, and a high state of excitement prevalls.

Cancerf the Trouble

For some time past the Tillman spies have been threatening to search private houses in Darllogton, S. C., in a search for contraband liquor. The citizens mad-up an armed mob and warned the sole not to attempt the search. The sheriff appealed to Governor Tillman, and the latter ordered out the local militia to

support the sples.

While the militia captain and the sheriff were in conference the citizens invaded the armory and took away the militia's guns. Governor Tillman then procured special train and ordered the Stimte Light Infantry to the scene, but before they started quiet was restored. The was composed of the best-known

The Sumter company arrived at Day lington yesterday afternoon. They were quartered in the armory of the Darlington Guards. The citizens from Florence as well as citizens from Sumier, who accompanied the company to Darlington, held a meeting in the court-house last night and passed resolutions to the effect that a man's home was his castle, and that under no circumstances should it be invaded without due process of law. They pledged themselves as representa-tives of three counties to mutually sup-port each other in resisting any attempt to invade their homes by Tillman spies.

Disponsaries Destroyed. WASHINGTON, March 3L-A dispatch from Florence, S. C., at 2:30 this morning, says a party of men entered the dispensaries at 2:05 A. M. and destroyed the entire stock.

#### DECLINES THE SENATORSHIP. Speaker Crisp Telegraphs Gov. Northen, Declining the Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30 .-Speaker Crisp has declined the appointment of United States senator to succeed the late Alfred H. Colquitt.

At 9 o'clock the Speaker received a delegation of newspaper men, who had congregated in the lobby or the Hotel to get a copy of his message to the Governor, which it was stated he would make unbile to night. He ways them a heavipublic to-night. He gave them a hearty reception, and engaged in a joking con-versation upon the present events in the House, while his cierk prepared the telegram. The Speaker had nothing to-

say in regard to his declination, but produced the message. It is as follows: Hon. W. J. Northen, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.:

I have an ambition to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States, and

appreciate most highly the appointment you have given me; but for the present at least I must put aside my ambition. I was, as you know, unanimously nomi-nated Speaker. In accepting this office I have incurred obligations to our party throughout the country. A very large majority of the Democratic members have united in a request that for the remainder of this Congress I continue in the position to which they have elected in the position to which they have elected me. They base this request upon grounds which I cannot in modesty repeat, but which I cannot in duty ignore. As Speak-er I feel to some extent responsible for the action of the House. I feel a pride in its organization, and have a settled purpose, so far as my influence extends, to have brought before it and have voted upon bills which if enected into laws. to have brought before it and have voted upon bills which, if enacted into laws, will redeem to the fullest extent our party piedzes. This I think will serve the interests of the people of Georgis. I am gratful to you for the honor you have done me. I am gratful to the numerous friends throughout the State who have seemed pleased with and who have urged my acceptance of this appointment and beg that you and, they will believe what I in the utmost sincerity say—that in declining it I am sacrificing a cherished ambition to what I regard as a sense of duty. (Signed.) CHARLES F. CHRISP. (Signed.) CHARLES F. CRISP.

Democrats Petition Him to Decline It.

Democrate Petition Him to Dreline It.

Representative Cadmus, of New Jersey, this morning prepared a petition which he circulated through the House for signatures, requesting Speaker Crisp not to accept the senatorship. The petition as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1894
Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker House of Representatives, Washington:
Sir: Your collengues in the present Congress have heard with great pleasure of the high compliment which has been bestowed upon you from the State of Georgia by your appointment as United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquist.

The compliment thus paid you is in-

The compliment thus paid you is in-deed well merited, but it is the unanimous opinion of us all that your obligation to your country and your party at this time make it imperative that you sacrifice any personal desire in the premises, and that you continue to preside over the deliberations of the House, which you have so ably and so impartially adminis-

existing conditions, is a highly important one-important to the country and important to the party in whose principles you believe.

We appeal to you in the name of the country you love and cherish, and the party whose able representative you are, to decline this further honor at this

time and remain in the position you now Later in the day Mr. Cadmus, in order Later in the day Mr. Cadmus, in order to avoid placing the Speaker in an embarrassims position in case he should conclude to accept the Governor's offer, struck out from the petition the words in the second paragraph: "That your obligations to your country and your party at this time make it imperative that you sacrifice any necessarily detection."

sacrifice any personal desires in the Within two hours after the petition be

gan to be circulated it received the sig-natures of 150 Democrats. CONTROLLER ECKLES

Gives Ills Views Upon the President's Veto WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. J. H. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency, in speaking of the veto of the seigniorage bill, said: The message cannot but impress the people with the absolute fairness of the President in dealing with the linancial affairs of the country. It is candid in expression and patriotte in tone, and will do much toward drawing M saige

dividual members vagaries, to the

again precipitating the her period of financial i, when the country is avalescence, and in so ation to the very im-frequently overlooked, legislation the United distate for itself, but country upon distrust and u

at home, but of confidence in t abroad. the country can ance if there is

escape financial disturbance if there is suddenly lapeted into our monetary system a large volume of depreciated silver coin, without, at the same time, providing an antidote by increasing the gold reserve. And this can only be done satisfactorily in the way suggested by the President.

"Outside of the technical objections to the Bland bill, arising from the difficulties of properly construing it, it is so faulty in principle that the strongest friends of it could scarcely have grounds to believe that the President could do otherwise than veto it. His action has not proceeded from any enmity to the use of silver as money, but entirely through his purpose to maintain the public credit, and all must concede that the public credit is more to be conserved than any party's political interest.

"Speaking from a party standpoint, I do not believe his veto will injure the Democratic party either presently or in the future, but, on the other hand, will strengthen it with those who really form and control public opinion on every important public question. The President has always commanded the respect and support of the mass of the views on financial and economic questions, and this last act will still further strengthen him with them."

CRITICAL AT BLUEFIELDS. Nicaraguans Threaten to Make a Second

Selzare of Masquito. COLON, March 30.—It is reported that the Nicaraguans threaten to make a sec-ond seizure of the Mosquito reservation. An American citizen is said to have been shot by order of the acting Gover-

nor of Rama.

The British warship Canada is waiting for a reasonable time at Bluefields, in anticipation of the arrival of the United States flagship San Francisco, with Rear Admiral Benham on board.

The situation of affairs at Buefields is

said to be most critical. NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 30.-Two NEW ORIGINALS.

Vessels arrived here yesterday from Blue-fields, Nicaragua, United States Vice-Con-sul Seat and Mr. West, with the latest advices, will leave for Washington to-day.

BOTH BURNED TO DEATH A Mother and Child Meet with a Horrible

Dea h in Lancaster County.

Dea h in Lancaster County.

WARSAW, VA., March 20.—Special.—
One of the saddest accidents which has occurred in this county happened yesterday when Mrs. Clark and her sevenyear-old child were burned to death. It seems that the child, while playing in the house, caught fire and ran into the yard. The mother, seeing the peril in which it was, ran to it, caught it up in her arms, endeavoring this way to extinguish the flames. Instead of putting out the blaze which was burning her child Mrs. Clark herself caught, and both were Mrs. Clark herself caught, and both burned to death.

## **FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE**

### The Structure Over Connelly's Run; Four Men Killed and Many Wounded.

FOREMAN WAS WARNED OF DANGER.

The Supports on Which the Floor Rested Were Knecked Away, Precipitating the Men Seventy Feet-Fearful Scone,

RADFORD, VA., March 30 .- Special .-Four men killed and as many probably fatally injured is in brief the result of a terrible accident that has occurred in Southwest Virginia.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the community was shocked by the report that the bridge over Connelly's Run had collapsed with fatal results, and within a few minutes hundreds of people rushed to the scene, only to find the report verified. It was, indeed a ghastly sight. Beneath the debris eight men had been caught, three of them killed instantly, and four of the remaining five probably fatally hurt.

e ne of the Disaster.

The scene of the accident was Connelly's Run, a very deep ravine, midwey between East and West Radford. Over this ravine was a very siender wooden bridge, three hundred feet long, with a height of seventy three feet in the centre. Here it wa that the men were at work tearing down this old bridge, as a new steel bridge is in course of construction near it, over which the new electric-car line connecting the two wards of the town will run. The bridge was being taken down by bents or sections, and about one-third of it was already down, and the workmen were on the highest portion, seventy-

How it Dappened.

The accident happened in this way, as told your correspondent by two eye-witnesses:

nesses:

The floor between the two "bents" had been removed, and only one level brace was left on the two "bents" seventy-three feet high. All of the "X" braces had been taken off except two. The bent was held in position by block and tackle, which was fastened to the floor beams, or caps, and was leaning several feet out of plumb, or vertical, and just at this point it was suggested that the bent be shoved over, but the city engineer protested. He said that it might break in the middle and kick back and knock down the remaining supports of bridge, on which were the eight v men, who were standing on the brink of

Just then a heavy plank was thrown, or fell, overboard, and struck the bent and broke the level brace, shoving the centre of the bent east under the remaining portion of the bridge, thereby undermining the nearest props, which in turn kicked back until four bents, that is, about seventy feet of the bridge had fallen.

The eight men who were on the front end of the bridge when the floor gave way slipped off, to fall over seventy feet, with the whole structure of the falling

bridge falling on top of them.

The unfortunate victims were soon extracted from the debris, and to those not dead all medical attention was administered.

The Killed.

The following is a list of the killed: Ed. Mabes (white), aged twenty years, home near Childress' store, this county. He was terribly mangled. His head was almost severed from his body. Several deep holes were in his face. His skull was crushed to a jelly, with his brains lying on the ground. He was suspended in the air by a sharp timber, which stuck under his chin. His father, Ed. Mabes, is a well-to-do farmer of this

county. Charles Thompson (white), aged thirty years; killed instantly; lives in th aburbs; married man, and had five little

children R. H. Andrews (white), aged thirty; married; home, East Radford; lived about half an hour. His wife was an eye-witness and saw her husband's untimely

Tom Price (colored), aged forty years; leg and arm broken; deep hole in head;

injured internally. The Wounded

W. A. Hedrick, aged forty-five; widower; resides at New River; probably fatal-

ly injured. Frank A. McCulloch; married about two months ago to Miss Martin, of North Carolina. He is a member of the firm Carolina. He is a metaber of the firm of McCuiloch, Wygal & Co., contractors, of this place, and was superintending this work. His injuries are one eye knocked out, jaw broken, leg broken, thigh of same leg badly crushed. There is a possibility of his recovery.

Jim Connor (colored), seventeen years old; injured about head and body, but not facility.

William Johnson (colored), twenty-two

years old; painfully injured about face and leg and internally; fatally.

The City Engine r's Views. Your correspondent interviewed Mr. R. H. Kello, city engineer, who was an eyewitness, as to the cause of the disaster, and was informed by him that he had warned, only a few minutes previous to the accident, Mr. McCulloch, the foreman, of the danger of the occurrence of this very thing, and that he (McCulloch) was presumably taking steps to avert the fall when it happened. When it was suggested to push down the front bent he objected, saying it was very dangerous, for the bent might kick back, and, besides, it would ruin the timbers.

Just before the collapse of the bridge a fire alarm was sent in, and it was found that the Commercial Hotel was enveloped in flames, and while people were hurrying to the fire they were hor-rified by the news of the more terrible

rified by the news of the more terrible disaster, entailing not only destruction of property, but also loss of life.

The hotel was entirely destroyed. It was occupied as a tenement house by several families. Loss not very heavy, as it was an old frame building. It was owned by the Hibb heirs, and was insured for \$2,000.

Walte to Call Out Traops Again.

DENVIER, COL. March 30.—It leaked out here to-night that Governor Watte is making preparations to call out the State troops again to enforce his order to remove Police Officers Orr and Martin.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—For Virginia: Fair, warmer, southwest winds, For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair, warmer, south winds.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 50; 12 M., 56; 3 P. M., 64; 6 P. M., 61; 9 P. M., 48; midnight, 48. Average, 64.